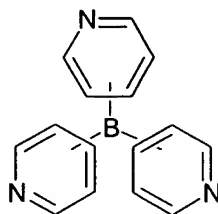


Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

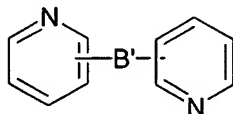
Referring to structure (I), a subset of prismatic supramolecules of this invention are those in which M is Re; m is 3; R is C₁~C₁₆ straight chain alkyl; A is O; and X is triazine or a ligand of the formula:



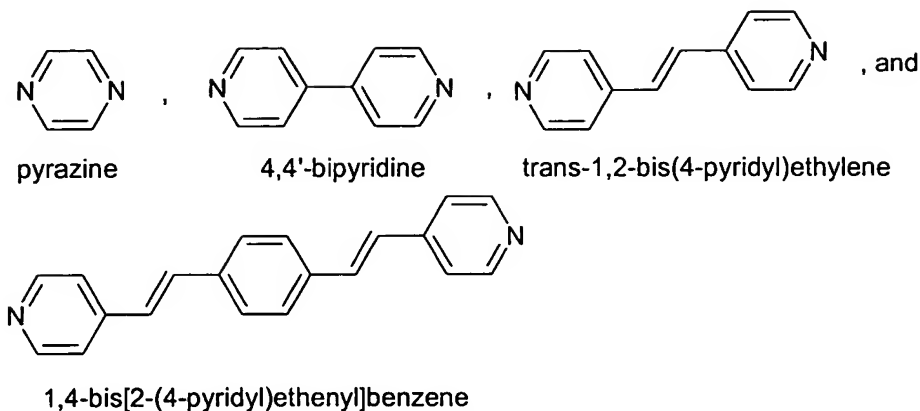
In the above formula, B is alkyl, alkenyl, ~~alkenyl~~ alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl (e.g., 1,3,5-triazine); further, the three rings can be fused together with B (not shown), e.g., triaza-triphenylene or triaza-trinaphthylene. An example of X is 2,4,6-tri-4-pyridyl-1,3,5-triazine (referred to hereinafter as “tpt”).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to structure (II), a subset of rectangular supramolecules of this invention are those in which M is Re; m can be 3; R is C₃~C₁₆ straight chain alkyl; A is O; and Y is diazine or a ligand of the formula:



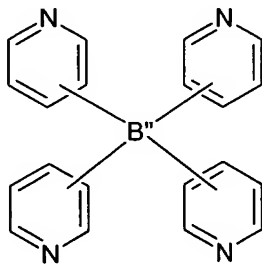
B' is a bond, alkyl, alkenyl, ~~alkenyl~~ alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl; further, the two rings can be fused together with B (not shown), e.g., diaza-anthracene or 1,6-Dihydro-benzo[*lmn*][3,8]phenanthroline. Examples of Y include



(referred to hereinafter as “pz,” “bpy,” “bpe,” or “bpeb,” respectively).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to structure (III), a subset of tetragonal prismatic supramolecules of this invention are those in which M is Re; m is 3; R is C₁~C₁₆ straight chain alkyl; A is O; and Z is tetrazine or a ligand of the formula:



In the above formula, B'' is alkyl, alkenyl, ~~alkenyl~~ alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl; further, the four rings can be fused together with B'' (not shown), e.g., tetraaza-tetraphenylene. An example of Z is 1,2,4,5-tetraethynyl(4-pyridyl)benzene (referred to hereinafter as “tpeb”).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

Alkyl, alkenyl, ~~alkenyl~~ alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, or heteroaryl (e.g., triazine, diazine, or pyridine) mentioned above include both substituted and unsubstituted moieties. As

used herein, alkyl, alkenyl, ~~alkenyl~~ alkynyl are straight or branched hydrocarbon chains. The term “substituted” refers to one or more substituents (which may be the same or different), each in place of a hydrogen atom. Examples of substituents include, but are not limited to, halogen, hydroxyl, amino, cyano, nitro, C₁~C₆ alkyl, C₂~C₆ alkenyl, C₂~C₆ ~~alkenyl~~ alkynyl, C₁~C₆ alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, and heterocyclyl, wherein alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl are optionally substituted with C₁~C₆ alkyl, C₂~C₆ alkenyl, C₂~C₆ ~~alkenyl~~ alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, hydroxyl, amino, cyano, or nitro. The term “aryl” refers to a hydrocarbon ring system having at least one aromatic ring. Examples of aryl moieties include, but are not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, and pyrenyl. The term “heteroaryl” refers to a hydrocarbon ring system having at least one aromatic ring which contains at least one heteroatom such as O, N, or S. Examples of heteroaryl moieties include, but are not limited to, pyridyl, carbazolyl, and indolyl.